

Farmers' Department.

PROPAGATING BY CUTTINGS.—Propagating by cuttings is not nearly so well understood by people generally as it should be. We may say by gardeners generally. Nearly all soft wood will grow from cuttings, in the hands of a careful person. It is a common way to multiply grapes, currants, gooseberries, etc.; but few persons unacquainted with horticulture will attempt the same thing with the raspberry and mulberry, with which, following the same method, they would be nearly if not quite as successful. So with flowering shrubs, which in propagating are usually "laid down," there is not the least difficulty, though with some the success is not so uniform as with others. All the arbor vines can be propagated by inserting the branching of last year's wood four or five inches, without removing the leaves. Prepare the bed, dig deeply, pulverize the soil well, and put it in good order. To be sure of the cutting growing, it should be inserted five or six inches in depth, and placed from four to six inches apart, the earth being pressed firmly around them. They should be mulched, and watered moderately in warm weather when the ground is dry. They can be either potted in the fall, or let remain over winter, slightly protected with a little straw or long manure.

THE CORN GRUB.—The corn grub has several formidable enemies to contend with, and among them is the grub, which sometimes literally destroys whole fields, or damages the crop seriously. One of the best and most convenient remedies—perhaps the very best ever suggested—is the application of salt as soon as the plant makes its appearance above ground, prepared and used in this way:—Take one part common salt and three parts plaster or gypsum, and apply about a tablespoonful around each hill. It will be found to be a sure protection. The mixture should not come in contact with the young plants, as it may destroy them. This method has been tried over and over again by some of the best farmers of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey, and when we properly applied, has never failed to be perfectly successful. We hope our farmers, who have reason to fear the depredations of the grub, the present season, will try this mixture, leaving a few alternate rows of corn without the salt, and communicate to us the result.—*Telegraph.*

Cauliflower.—It is not too late still to commence the raising of the fall and winter varieties of this most delicate and delicious of the cabbage family. Start the seed in a warm rich border, and transplant into moist and rich soil; mulch and water, if dry; and hoe frequently, but do not till much. September and October shall bring the results.

Roots.—Corn and potatoes are now all in, or should be. Now fill up all the vacant acres and rods and feet with root crops—June is the month for sowing rutabagas, and July for ordinary round turnips. The latter can be put in after the first crop of grass is taken off, or follow the peas and the early potatoes. Bone dust raked or harrowed in is a capital manure for roots. Fill up every open space with them—they will all be wanted and bring a big price next fall.

DEPTH TO SET FRUIT TREES.—Four inches below the surface is fully deep enough to set the upper roots of fruit trees. If you fill in around growing trees to the depth of six inches, they will probably receive a severe check, as this will bring the roots too far from the surface, warmth and air.

The Woodstock Standard publishes the following as a cure for sheep diseased with grub in the head, which disease is prevailing among the sheep folds not only in this vicinity but in various parts of the State: Take yellow snuff in the proportion of one table spoonful to a teacup full of water, and steep till a good strong liquor is produced. Inject a table spoonful of this liquor into the nose of the sheep once a day as long as necessary.

GOOD WOOL.—The editor of the *Maine Farmer* discourses thus about what constitutes good wool:

The first requisite for good wool is fineness, which is governed by and produced under the laws of stock-raising, as the breed or variety, climate, the summer and winter food of the sheep and their management.

The second requisite is softness. This depends on the character of the wool or oily secretion which fills the tube of the hair or fibre. This wool crystallizes in the fibre after shearing, and renders it brittle and harsh, or soft and silky, according as its character is formed by those matters which govern its growth.

The last requisite is the length of the wool or of the fibres composing it, and this is governed by climate changes and the condition of the animal.

CORN VS. OATS FOR FEED. Mr. O. L. Ames, of Clyde, Ohio, writes that in this region corn is considered the best grain for sheep, while oats are regarded as unsafe, especially for lambs, (togs). He says a friend who started from Clyde for Wisconsin lost all but 200 of them the first winter they were fed plentifully with prairie hay and oats, that the owner reports that upon examination he found the oats formed into a solid mass in their stomachs, thus causing death. Mr. Ames, two years ago, fed 600 ewes and wethers on standing corn, leaving them a feed of good hay toward night. They thus consumed about two bushels of shelled corn per head. They were fat in the spring, yielded heavy fleeces, and raised larger and stronger lambs than usual.

We assure our correspondent that the notion that oats will form cakes in the stomach of sheep, and then cause their death, is purely chimerical. Either of the feeds is good enough, and perfectly safe, fed under proper circumstances and in proper quantities. A large majority of the flock masters of the Eastern States prefer oats to corn for store sheep, particularly for togs (lambs between weaning and shearing). They certainly have the advantage of the argument on all theoretical grounds. That this or that flock should do well or ill when fed one or the other feed, and especially when there was no equality in other circumstances, comes no nearer to establishing a rule than does one drop of water to filling a bucket.

THE MILK-PAIL SICKNESS.—This disease is very prevalent among calves at this season of the year. Once fast hold of the calf, it never fully recovers from the effects of the disease. Its symptoms are, uneasiness, continual bawling, dullness of the eyes, emaciation. Cause of disease, high price of butter, and the consequent interference of the milk-pail, with the proper and natural food of the animal. Cure: As much new milk direct from the cow as the calf will suck night and morning, with a half pint of corn or barley meal made into porridge at noon. This will effect a partial cure. But as more suggested, they never fully recover from this disease.

Now, "an ounce of preventive, is worth a pound of cure" is an old saw, as true as it is old. If you want good calves, cows and oxen, let nature have its course, and the calves have their milk until their bone and muscle is properly developed; and when weaning them, be sure to give them an amount of food equal to that you *flesh* from them. And then, when the calves are weaned, sell the poor ones to the butcher and keep the selected ones for your own herd. The reverse of this practice gives us small and poor cows and oxen.

—AMOUNT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE IN MILK.—According to the reports of several of the associated cheese dairies, an average of ten to fourteen pounds of milk is required to a pound of cheese. One pound of butter requires on an average about fifteen quarts of milk. This would give from the same amount of milk about three pounds of cheese to one of butter. A dairyman in Western New York, after repeated trials of making cheese and butter from the same quantity and quality of milk, has found the above proportion to be pretty uniformly maintained. Occasionally the cheese slightly exceeds the given rate. At present prices cheese would give the best profit.—*American Agriculturist.*

SIGNS OF A GOOD OX.—A prominent stock-breeder gives the following as his rule for judging the points of an ox: "You should stand before him and be sure he has a fine hazel eye, large nostrils, long from the eye to the nostril, broad at and above the eye, rather slim horns, toes straight out before him, straight in the knees, bosom full, back straight, and ribs round and wide at his hips. If you find these points, you need not ask of what breed he is, but if you want one buy him. A little black-eyed ox is not to be depended on, as he will kick and be ugly, while a short headed ox will start from the whip, but he will soon forget it."

THE CAMPHOR STORM-GLASS.—Dealers in philosophical and optical instruments sell simple storm-glasses which are used for the purpose of indicating approaching storms. One of these consists of a glass tube, about ten inches in length and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, filled with a liquid containing camphor, and having its mouth covered with a piece of bladder perforated with a needle. A tall phial will answer the purpose nearly as well as the ten inch tube. The composition placed within the tube consists of two drachms of camphor, half a drachm of pure saltpetre, and half a drachm of the muriate of ammonia, pulverized and mixed with about two ounces of proved spirits. The tube is usually suspended by a thread near a window, and functions of its contents are as follows: If the atmosphere is dry and the weather promises to be settled, the solid parts of the camphor in the liquid contained in the tube will remain at the bottom, and the liquid above will be quite clear; but on the approach of a change to rain, the solid matter will gradually rise, and small crystalline stars will float about in the liquid. On the approach of high winds, the solid parts of the camphor will rise in the form of leaves and appear near the surface in a state resembling fermentation. These indications are sometimes manifested twenty-four hours before a storm breaks out. After some experience in observing the motions of the camphor matter in the tube, the magnitude of a coming storm may be estimated; also its direction, inasmuch as the particles lie closer together on that side of the tube that is opposite to that from which the coming storm will approach. The cause of some of these indications is as yet unknown; but the leading principle is the solubility of camphor in alcohol, and its insolubility in water, combined with the fact that the dryer the atmosphere the more aqueous vapor does it take up, and vice versa.—*Scientific American.*

MOUNTAINS.—Mountains are to the rest of the body of the earth, what violent muscular action is to the body of man. The muscles and tendons of anatomy are, in the mountain, brought out with fierce and convulsive energy, full of expression, passion and strength. The plains and lower hills are the repose and effortless motion of the frame, when the muscles lie dormant and concealed beneath the line of beauty, yet ruling those lines in their undulation. This, then, is the first

grand principle of the truth of the earth. The spirit of the hills is action; that of the lowlands, repose; and between them there is to be found every variety of motion and of rest; from the inactive plain, sleeping like a firmament, with cities for stars, to the fiery peaks, which, with heaving bosoms and exulting limbs, with the clouds drifting like hair from their bright foreheads, lift up Titan hands to heaven, saying, "I live forever!"—*Ruskin.*

USEFUL RECIPES.—Whitewash that will not rub off.—Mix up half a pailful of lime and water, take half a pint of flour and make a starch of it, and pour it into the whitewash while hot. Stir it well and it is ready for use.

To Preserve Fruit.—Pick off the stems and put the fruit into bottles; fill them quite to the top. Put the cork on loosely, and set them upright in a pan of water; place this on the fire till it nearly boils; let it stand afterwards for a quarter of an hour. Pour boiling water into each bottle, leaving an inch unfilled; cork tight, and allow them to cool. Pack them away with the bottles placed horizontally, to keep the corks moist. Fruit that is not quite ripe preserves best.

To Wash Flannels.—To wash flannels, and woven under-clothing, merino or wool, the important point is to wash them in warm water, rather above luke warm, in which the soap has been boiled or dissolved, and not to rub the soap upon the woolen. Rinse them thoroughly in water rather hotter than that in which they have been washed; this removes the soap from the material instead of allowing it to remain and get hard, as it does if the last water is not decidedly hotter than the first. This plan will also be found to succeed perfectly with fleecy or Berlin wool; but then I generally wring the different articles or skeins by twisting them up in a linen cloth, so as to avoid straining the wool, and do not dry them too quickly. But the important point is certainly getting them thoroughly free from the soap, which would otherwise thicken and stiffen in the fine pores of the wool.

To make cheap Writing Ink.—Boil a handful of maple, black walnut or chestnut bark in a gallon of water. When it is boiled down to a half gallon or quart, throw in a tablespoonful of copperas. Then boil till it arrives at a proper thickness for use, which can be known by trying it with pen and paper.

To Soften Hard Water.—A few ounces of soda will soften a hoghead of the hardest water. It is greatly superior to pot or pearl ash, giving a delicate whiteness to the linen, without the slightest injury, and it never, unless excess is used, in the least affects the hands.

TWO ROGUES INSTEAD OF ONE.—An amusing incident is related of a woman in England whose husband, a very wealthy man, died suddenly without any will. The widow, desirous of securing the whole property, concealed her husband's death and persuaded a poor shoemaker to take his place while a will could be made. Accordingly he was closely muffled in bed as if very sick, and a lawyer was employed to write the will. The shoemaker in a feeble voice bequeathed half of all the property to the widow. "What shall be done with the remainder?" asked the lawyer. "I bequeath to the poor little shoemaker across the street, who has always been a good neighbor and a deserving man;" thus securing a rich bequest to himself! The widow was thunderstruck with the man's audacious cunning, but did not dare expose the fraud; and so two rogues shared the estate.

TEA BRANDS AND THEIR MEANING.—The following will interest housekeepers:—"Hyson" means "before the rains" or "flourishing spring," that is early in the spring; hence it is often called "Young Hyson." "Hyson skin" is composed of the refuse of other kinds, the native for which is "tea skins." Refuse of still coarser descriptions, containing many stems, is called "tea bones." "Bohea" is the name of the hills in the region where it is collected. "Pekoe" or "Pekoo," means "white hairs," the down of tender leaves. "Pouchong," "folded plant." "Souchong," "small plant." "Twankay" is the name of a small river in the region where it is bought. "Congo" is from a term signifying "labor," from the care required in its preparation.

—When a thing does not suit you, think of some pleasant quality in it. There is nothing so bad as it might be. Whenever you catch yourself in a fault-finding remark, say some approving one the same breath and you will soon be cured.

PROSPECTS OF THE VERMONT TRANSCRIPT. A NEW WEEKLY UNION PAPER, ESTABLISHED AT ST. ALBANS, VT. For the free discussion of current topics in every department of American life.

The VERMONT TRANSCRIPT is designed to be a thoroughly Union Vermont newspaper. Its motto will be "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." In its columns will be found the fullest and latest intelligence of the day. Early reports of the markets and reliable items of financial intelligence, will be regularly given. Practical articles upon agricultural and commercial subjects will find a place in its columns. In the department of literary miscellany it will strive to be surpassed by no other weekly journal. In variety and fullness of information on current topics, and in the extent of its correspondence, it will endeavor to give satisfaction to all.

Its typographical appearance will be such as to commend it to all classes of readers. With the advantage of new type, and now and then, and its insubstantiality in water, combined with the fact that the dryer the atmosphere the more aqueous vapor does it take up, and vice versa.—*Scientific American.*

FURNITURE! CROCKERY! &c., &c.
A. EVANS,
No. 1 Darrow Block,
ST. ALBANS, VT.

The most extensive and best assorted stock of
FURNITURE AND CROCKERY
to be found in Northern Vermont, with a general assortment of House Furnishing Goods, may be seen at all times by calling at the above named Store, consisting of the best styles and quality of

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,
CHINA SETS,
CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE,
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
CORD, TASSELS, CORNICES, &c.

A large assortment of MOULDINGS for
Picture Frames,
and Frames made to order at the shortest notice.
MIRRORS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FURNITURE.
Consisting of Parlor Suits of black walnut, in lasting and hair cloth; Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, What Nots, Hat Trees; Centre, Card, Oval, Side, Marble Top, Extension, and Toilet Tables, with a large assortment of common Furniture, of the best styles, and a superior quality of finish.

Elegantly Ornamented Chamber Suits,
With and without Marble.
Gold Band, Gold Scroll, Birds Fruit, Flowers, &c., &c., on hand and painted to order, with any desired pattern.

BLACK WALNUT, OAK, AND CHESTNUT Chamber Suits,
finished in oil, and any number of pieces desired, with or without Marble Tops.

A full stock of cane and wood-seat Chairs, warranted of superior durability from the best manufacturers.

MATRASSES:
Hair, Husk, Palm, Excelsior, &c.; also Feathered.
OLD CANE-SEAT CHAIRS, of all kinds, newly-seated and backed at reasonable prices.

COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
Of all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale.
PLATES ENGRAVED TO ORDER.

Sign and Ornamental Painting,
Neatly and promptly executed.

All the above named Goods will be sold at the lowest prices, and changes in stock, will be based on *retailers' rates*, and not depend on whether our neighbors may, or may not, have, for the time being, a stock of the same Goods.

REMEMBER!
ENTRANCE TO THE FURNITURE WARE ROOMS,
Through the Crockery Store,
NOT UP STAIRS.
St. Albans, March 18, 1864. 1-1f.

INSURANCE.—The undersigned will take risks for either of the following first class Insurance Companies:
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW HAVEN;
Capital Stock, \$200,000.
Three-fourths of the profits divided among Policy holders.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.;
Capital Stock, \$200,000.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.;
Capital Stock, \$200,000.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.;
CAPITAL STOCK, \$300,000.

Each of the above amounts of Stock is paid in full.
Office over Weeks' store, St. Albans, Vt.
April 6, 1864. 4-1y

ST. ALBANS MUSIC STORE.
Where every variety of Musical Instruments can be found. Pianos from five different manufacturers, viz: Steinway's, Chickering & Son, the United Piano Fortes; J. P. Hale & Co., Woodward & Brown.
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Small Instruments of every kind.
Sheet Music and Music Books, Card Photographs and Pictures, at the lowest prices.

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All orders by mail, either for Musical Instruments, Music Books or Sheet Music, or Sewing Machines, will meet with prompt attention.
Address, C. H. S. PIERCE, St. Albans, Vt. 1-6m

HEAVY STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c., just received by subscribers at their old stand, which they offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance from cost.

We call special attention to a new Oil for painting, cheaper than Linseed Oil, and which works equally well. Also, to Dettmer's Pure White Lead, a thoroughly tested and highly approved article. Paints of every shade and quality; Varnish, Japan, Benzine, Paint-Brushes, &c., &c. 10-1f

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES
—OF—
LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS
A FINE ASSORTMENT, at
8-augl **MARVIN'S.**

HEADACHE AND CATARRH SNUFF.
This snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head, and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Stomachic Acid. Deafness has been removed by it, and Hearing has often been greatly improved by its use. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the Glanade, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.
More than thirty years' experience has proved its great value; and at this moment it stands higher than ever before.
Sold by all Druggists. 7-1y

ON HAND YET.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of this place and vicinity, that he is thankful for the patronage they have given him, and wishes the continuance of the same.
He keeps on hand a large and complete assortment of

"FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,"
consisting in part of rich Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy, Rock, and Parlor Chairs, finished in oil; cane and wood seat Chairs of every variety; Centre, Card, Side, and Extension Tables; marble-top Chamber Sets of black walnut, finished in oil; Hair, Husk, and Excelsior Mattresses; Feathered, What-Nots, Hat Trees, &c., &c., &c.

A full assortment of
COMMON FURNITURE,
REDSTEADS AND TUCKER'S SPRING BED Bottoms, Bureaus, Tables, Sinks, &c.; Arch-top, Fancy, and Plain Mirrors; Rosewood, Gilt, and Black Walnut Mouldings, of every variety of styles, for

PICTURE FRAMES;
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, &c.

ALSO,
Keeps constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

COFFINS AND CASKETS,
Consisting of Rosewood, Black Walnut, Butternut, Pine, and Cloth-covered COFFINS, of every description. Metallic Burial Cases furnished to order.

NAME PLATES
engraved to order.

I feel confident in saying that my experience and facilities in this department, and style and beauty of finish, are not equalled by any concern in this vicinity; and hope, by close attention to the business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

All orders left at my Ware-Rooms in the DARRROW BLOCK, will be promptly attended to at the shortest notice.

Ornamental Painting of every description done to order.
St. Albans, Vt., March 18, 1864. 1-1f.

REVENUE STAMPS.
All kinds constantly on hand. The following commission, payable in Stamps, will be allowed: On purchases of \$50.00 or more, 2 per cent. On purchases of \$100.00 or more, 3 per cent. H. N. BARBER, P. M. St. Albans, April 4, 1864. 5-1f

MCGOWAN BROTHERS,
4 Doors South of the American House,
ST. ALBANS, VT.
Keeps constantly on hand

PUMPS,
LEAD PIPE,
ZINC,
TIN AND COPPER WARES, &c.

BEST KEROSENE OIL.
OF THE
FIRST CLASS STOVES
WE HAVE THE
Home Comfort,
Troy Capital,
Rip Rap,
King and Prince,
Morning Glory,
&c., &c. &c.

OLD PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, BRASS, COPPER, and TIN WARES,
Repaired at short notice, and prices made satisfactory.

To those having **COAL** or **WOOD** **FURNACES,** we would say that we have engaged the services of one of the most experienced workmen in this State.

Furnaces set, Pipes put up and Old Furnaces cleaned and made to operate as well as new.
Iron, Lead, or Zinc Pipes, laid and warranted.

CASH paid for 5,000 Dairy Skins.—Putes well, well killed, free from rust, and dry.
MCGOWAN BROTHERS. 1-1y

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
3,000 Cavalry Horses,
For which fair prices will be paid on delivery. Said Horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old, from 14 to 16 hands high, full dressed, compactly built, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for Cavalry purposes. The undersigned are prepared to contract with parties for Horses to be delivered at St. Albans, Vermont, will be received at the above named place and inspected on and after Monday, March 28th. Parties wishing to contract for the delivery of Horses, can at all times do so with Stephen L. Goodell, of the Headquarters in "Hillside" Building, State street, Montpelier, Vt.
BRADLEY BARLOW.
STEPHEN L. GOODELL. 2-1f

THE PLACE TO BUY
DRUGS, MEDICINES, TEAS, &c.,
is **WEAD & DUREN'S.**
St. Albans, March 17, 1864. 1-3m.

NEW GOODS
—AT—
MARVIN'S!
We have just received from market a fresh supply of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

FANCY DRESS GOODS
De Laines,
Challies, Poplins,
De Bages, Wool De Laines,
Mourning Dress Goods, both figured and plain Alpacaes, Gingham, Lawns, Chambrays, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Stripes, Denims, Ticks, &c., &c., &c.

SHAWLS,
Sun Umbrellas, Balmain Shirts, Hoop Skirts, Bonnet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Taffeta, and Satin Ribbons, black and fancy Velvet Ribbons, a choice lot of

WHITE GOODS,
Black and Bonnet Silks,
Huge Trimmings,
Trimming Buttons,
Yankee Notions,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Bonnets,
Millinery Goods,
Cloakings,
Cloths,
Coat, Vest, and Pant Trimmings,
Umbrellas, &c., &c.

CHOICE GROCERIES,
Such as Brown, Coffee, Crushed and Granulated Sugars; Tea, Coffee, Tobacco—fine cut, plug, and smoking; Rice, Spice, Ginger, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Saffron, Salsaparilla, and a superior quality of SYRUP.
Brooms, Matches, &c., &c.

Also, have received a full supply of

All of the articles above enumerated are offered for sale at the lowest cash prices.

Please call at our NEW LOCATION, at the Store formerly occupied by S. & W. W. Gannett.
St. Albans, March 28, 1864. MARVIN. 3-1y

A GREAT CHANCE TO BUY VILLAGE LOTS. The subscriber having laid out the premises upon which he now resides, situated upon Main Street near the cemetery into village lots, takes great pleasure in informing those who may desire to purchase lots in the prospect of Village of St. Albans, that he has for sale upon reasonable terms, 22 desirable Village Lots, 3 of which are situated on Main Street, and one fourth of a mile from the American House, and the residue upon streets leading from Main Street to the railroad, called Union and Mechanic Streets. Most and comfortable houses can be located upon the lots at a cost not exceeding \$700 each. One of the lots of three acres, with buildings and a valuable young orchard of 350 trees of choice fruit mostly in bearing. Price of the other 21 lots from \$5 to \$150. The road on Union Street will be opened within six months and fenced on the road side with the best fencing—the White or Hedge Willow. I am receiving orders for all kinds of Fruit Trees, and the White Willow Hedge, as Agent.

For further information, enquire of
St. Albans, March 17, 1864. B. S. BOWERS. 1-1w

THE LEADING JOURNAL OF NEW ENGLAND.
Springfield, Mass., Republican.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, on a LARGE QUARTO SHEET, EIGHT PAGES AND FORTY-FOUR COLUMNS.

The only Journal that gives all the New England Local News.

Its leading characteristics are great comprehensiveness and compactness of News; fullness and variety of Editorial Discussions on political, moral, religious and literary subjects; and large space devoted to local literature. In each number of the paper, it changes comparison with any journal in America.

Among the prominent features of its pages, every week, are:—An Editorial Review and Summary of the news; details of the important Events of the Week; the Local News of all the New England States, carefully collected and arranged by States;—an original department, to be found in no other Journal;—Letters from special correspondents at Boston, Washington and New York; Six to Eight columns of Leading Editorials and Editorial Paragraphs; Reviews of new Books, and Literary, Art and Musical News; Money and Business review and Summary, and the latest market quotations of New York, Albany, Boston, Hartford and Springfield; Religious Intelligence; Agricultural Articles; by a practical farmer; Stories, original and selected, choice and fresh; Literary Miscellany; a Column for the Children; Poetry; and Births, Marriages and Deaths.

The REPUBLICAN has a corps of eight editors, including Dr. J. G. Holland, ("Timothy T. Comb") and a large body of literary contributors. Its Weekly Edition is printed and mailed on Friday for \$2 a year; ten copies \$15; always in advance. It is also issued as a daily paper, and Semis-Weekly (on a double-sheet) at \$4. Ten copies of the latter for \$30. Specimen copies will be sent on application.

The circulation of the DAILY REPUBLICAN is 10,000 copies; of the WEEKLY, 12,000; which is greater than that of any other literary journal in the country, and only excelled by but few of the city papers. Both in the number and high character of its contributors, it presents special inducements for all kinds of general advertising.

SAUEL BOWLES & CO.,
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and a large correspondence, afford material for completing this part of the plan, by the introduction of fresh and important matter, to the domain of news and partly to that of literature, which must enter into a daily newspaper, for these it is not so much other "writers" or "editors" as it is necessary on the part of the proprietors, to select a position which gives respect and influence in the community, and causes their sheet to be selected as the authority to which they who have anything to say, in the advancement of their country, are inclined to turn. In this respect we think ourselves justified in saying that we believe our facilities to be unsurpassed; and if it were proper we might illustrate our assertion by a long citation of the distinguished authors and poets whose compositions first saw the light in our columns. Of this category the paper has been first discussed, and the highest attainable standard of excellence.

LITERARY NOTICES, DRAMATIC, MISCELLANEOUS.
are prepared with care and impartiality. There are many matters belonging partly to the domain of news and partly to that of literature, which must enter into a daily newspaper, for these it is not so much other "writers" or "editors" as it is necessary on the part of the proprietors, to select a position which gives respect and influence in the community, and causes their sheet to be selected as the authority to which they who have anything to say, in the advancement of their country, are inclined to turn. In this respect we think ourselves justified in saying that we believe our facilities to be unsurpassed; and if it were proper we might illustrate our assertion by a long citation of the distinguished authors and poets whose compositions first saw the light in our columns. Of this category the paper has been first discussed, and the highest attainable standard of excellence.

COPIES FILES OF FOREIGN PAPERS.
and a large correspondence, afford material for completing this part of the plan, by the introduction of fresh and important matter, to the domain of news and partly to that of literature, which must enter into a daily newspaper, for these it is not so much other "writers" or "editors" as it is necessary on the part of the proprietors, to select a position which gives respect and influence in the community, and causes their sheet to be selected as the authority to which they who have anything to say, in the advancement of their country, are inclined to turn. In this respect we think ourselves justified in saying that we believe our facilities to be unsurpassed; and if it were proper we might illustrate our assertion by a long citation of the distinguished authors and poets whose compositions first saw the light in our columns. Of this category the paper has been first discussed, and the highest attainable standard of excellence.

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